

and offspring of the traitor their sustenance for life, you will educate them to hate the Government under which they live; and believing so, and believing that it is at war with the true interests of my country and of my State, I am opposed to the amendment. Looking at it in that light, and having no very strong reasons why we should open the door for the exercise of this power, I am unwilling to give it the sanction of my vote.

Mr. BARRON. I rise for the purpose of calling the previous question. I do not intend to sit here day after day, and listen to those long speeches, when, if a member wishes to be away a day or two you begin to talk about docking his pay. I call for the previous question.

The call for the previous question was seconded.

The question was — "Shall the main question be now put?"

Upon this question Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, called the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being then taken, by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 43, nays 34—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Baker, Barron, Carter, Cunningham, Cushing, Davis of Washington, Dellinger, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene, Hebb, Hopkins, Jones of Cecil, Kee'er, Kennard, Larsh, Mace, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Noble, Nyman, Ridgely, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schlosser, Sneider, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Thruston, Todd, Wickard, Wooden—43.

Nays—Messrs. Berry of Baltimore county, Berry of Prince George's, Billingsley, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Chambers, Clarke, Crawford, Dail, Daniel, Davis of Charles, Dennis, Duvall, Earle, Edelen, Harwood, Henkle, Hollyday, Horsey, Johnson, Jones of Somerset, King, Lee, Marbury, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Parker, Parran, Pugh, Purnell, Scott, Smith of Dorchester, Turner, Valliant, Wilmer—34.

Pending the call of the yeas and nays, the following explanations were made, by gentlemen as their names were called:

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's. I desire to say in explanation of my vote, that if the call for the previous question is sustained, it will not only cut off all debate, but all amendment. I do not desire that the debate shall longer continue, but I do desire that this article may be perfected by amendment. I therefore vote "no."

Mr. CLARKE. Before voting I should like to explain my vote. There may be, and I think there is, no disposition on the part of the House to continue debate upon the pending amendments. But the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Stirling) being the chairman of the committee that made this report, is entitled to be heard upon it.

Mr. STIRLING. I will say to the gentleman that I had intended to submit some remarks, and this will cut me off, but I am glad of it.

Mr. CLARKE. Then I will say that it was intimated by another gentleman from Baltimore city, (Mr. Cushing,) that the amendment was offered by his colleague, (Mr. Stirling,) because this question was open to various constructions. I intimated this morning that when the proper time came I intended to offer an amendment which would remove all doubt as to the construction of this provision. But if this demand for the previous question is sustained, it will be a declaration on the part of the majority here that it is their intention to prevent the minority from offering such amendments as will clear this provision of the ambiguity which some gentlemen have admitted is now in it. I therefore vote "no."

Mr. PURNELL. Although this article and the amendments to it have occupied two days in discussion, yet I do not think the time has been lost. I confess myself that I have been edified and perhaps instructed, by the various arguments upon this subject which the gentlemen have presented to this Convention. And I am unwilling to arrest the debate as long as any light can be cast upon the subject. It is one of such great importance, involving so high constitutional questions, and so affecting the interests of the people, that if anything further can be presented to enable us to carry out the true spirit of the bill of rights, I think that spirit of liberality which should control this Convention, should lead us to hear it, either in the way of argument, or in the way of amendments. With that view I vote "no."

Mr. SANDS. I desire to explain my vote. My explanation is simply this: I think more speeches have been made by the opposition in this House upon this question than have been made by those in favor of it. If any gentleman of the opposition will tell me it is not so, then I will vote "no." But under the impression that they have done the biggest share of the talking upon this subject, and have been fully and fairly heard, I shall vote "aye."

The main question was accordingly ordered to be put.

The question was stated to be upon the amendment of Mr. Clarke, to wit: To add to the amendment of Mr. Stirling the following words:

—"which forfeiture of estate shall only continue during the life of the person attainted."

Upon this question, Mr. CLARKE called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being then taken by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 28; nays 52—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Belt, Berry of Prince George's, Billingsley, Blackiston, Bond, Bris-